

POSITIVE TRIGONOMETRIC QUADRATURE FORMULAS AND QUADRATURE ON THE UNIT CIRCLE

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ABSTRACT. We give several descriptions of positive quadrature formulas which are exact for trigonometric -, respectively, Laurent polynomials of degree less or equal $n - 1 - m$, $0 \leq m \leq n - 1$. A complete and simple description is obtained with the help of orthogonal polynomials on the unit circle. In particular it is shown that the nodes polynomial can be generated by a simple recurrence relation. As a byproduct interlacing properties of zeros of para-orthogonal polynomials are obtained. Finally, asymptotics for the quadrature weights are presented.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $l \in \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$, and let $\mathcal{T}_{l,\gamma} = \{ \sum_{k=0}^l a_k \cos(k + \gamma)\varphi + b_k \sin(k + \gamma)\varphi : a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{R} \}$. By $\mathcal{T}_l := \mathcal{T}_{l,0}$ we denote the set of trigonometric polynomials of degree less or equal l . Further let σ be a positive measure on $[0, 2\pi]$ normalized by $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma = 1$. We call a quadrature formula (qf) of the form

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s t(\varphi_s) + R_n(t)$$

with $0 \leq \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < 2\pi$, $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \mathbb{R}$, a trigonometric $(n - 1 - m, n, d\sigma)$ qf if $R_n(t) = 0$ for $t \in \mathcal{T}_{n-1-m}$; $n - 1 - m$ is the so-called degree of exactness. Note that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n = 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma)$, $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$, the trigonometric

nodes polynomial $\prod_{s=1}^n \sin(\frac{\varphi - \varphi_s}{2}) = e^{-i(n\varphi + \sum_{s=1}^n \varphi_s)/2} \prod_{s=1}^n (e^{i\varphi} - e^{i\varphi_s})/2i$ is from $\mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n},\gamma}$.

Obviously qf (1) is a $(n - 1 - m, n, d\sigma)$ qf if and only if

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s e^{-ik\varphi_s} \quad k = 0, \dots, \pm(n - 1 - m)$$

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which is a qf on the unit circle exact for Laurent polynomials $\sum_{k=-(n-1-m)}^{n-1-m} d_k z^k$, $d_k \in \mathbb{C}$ of degree $\leq n - m - 1$, which we call $(n - 1 - m, n, d\sigma)$ Laurent qf also. In other words we are looking for a characterization of quadrature formulas which integrate exactly the first $n - 1 - m$ moments c_1, \dots, c_{n-1-m} of the Caratheodory function

$$(3) \quad F(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\varphi} + z}{e^{i\varphi} - z} d\sigma(\varphi) = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k z^k.$$

Because of convergence and stability reasons it is of upmost interest to have positive $(n - 1 - m, n, d\sigma)$ qf, i.e., that all quadrature weights μ_s are positive. Such qf will be studied in this paper. So far it is known that qf with highest possible degree of exactness, that is, $(n - 1, n, d\sigma)$ qf have positive weights. These $(n - 1, n, d\sigma)$ qf can be considered as the counterparts of the Gauss qf for algebraic polynomials and are called Szegő qf nowadays. The Szegő qf can be described as follows (see [8, pp. 14-16], in particular (10.10), but also [1, 13, 22, 26]): $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 < \dots < \varphi_n < 2\pi$, generate a $(n - 1, n, d\sigma)$ Laurent qf if and only if there is a $\eta \in \mathbb{T} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$ such that

$$(4) \quad z\Phi_{n-1}(z) + \eta\Phi_{n-1}^*(z) = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})$$

Here and in what follows $\Phi_n(z) = z^n + \dots$ always denotes the monic polynomial of degree n orthogonal with respect to the normalized measure $d\sigma$, i.e.,

$$(5) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} \Phi_n(e^{i\varphi}) d\sigma(\varphi) = 0 \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

It is well known that the Φ_n 's satisfy a recurrence relation of the form

$$(6) \quad \Phi_n(z) = z\Phi_{n-1}(z) - a_{n-1}\Phi_{n-1}^*(z),$$

with $|a_j| < 1$ for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and where $\Phi_{n-1}^*(z) = z^{n-1}\overline{\Phi_{n-1}(\frac{1}{z})}$; hence

$$(7) \quad \Phi_n^*(z) = \Phi_{n-1}^*(z) - \overline{a_{n-1}}z\Phi_{n-1}(z),$$

Furthermore let us recall that for any $\kappa \in \mathbb{T}$

$$(8) \quad z\Phi_{n-1} + \kappa\Phi_{n-1}^* = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\psi_s})$$

where $0 \leq \psi_1 < \dots < \psi_n < 2\pi$, , since Φ_{n-1} has all zeros in $\mathbb{D} = \{|z| < 1\}$. Following [13] a polynomial of the form (8) is called para-orthogonal polynomial.

The Szegő quadrature weights are given by, $z_s = e^{i\psi_s}$,

$$(9) \quad \mu_s = \frac{1}{2z_s} \frac{(z\Psi_{n-1} - \eta\Psi_{n-1}^*)(z_s)}{(z\Phi_{n-1} + \eta\Phi_{n-1}^*)'(z_s)} > 0$$

where Ψ_n is the so-called polynomial of second kind, i.e.

$$(10) \quad \Psi_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z + e^{i\varphi}}{z - e^{i\varphi}} (\Phi_n(z) - \Phi_n(e^{i\varphi})) d\sigma(\varphi)$$

which satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(11) \quad \Psi_n(z) = z\Psi_{n-1}(z) + a_{n-1}\Psi_{n-1}^*(z).$$

Note that a_{n-1} in (6) is just replaced by $-a_{n-1}$. Recently Szegő quadrature formulas have been studied and applied by several authors [4, 6, 11, 10, 14]. For para-orthogonal polynomials see [5, 24, 27].

As mentioned already, here we study positive $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ qf. There are two possible approaches, one approach comparable to the algebraic polynomial approach and the other one via orthogonal polynomials on the unit circle (abbreviated by OPUC). Each of which has its advantages as we shall see. In the next section we derive some characterizations without using OPUC's. In fact what concerns Theorem 2.2, we even do not know how to obtain it via OPUC's and what concerns the other properties as the orthogonality condition given in Lemma 2.1, they follow in a more natural way than with the help of OPUC's, compare Lemma 3.5 and Corollary 3.6. In section 3 we give a simple complete description of positive trigonometric - resp. Laurent qf with the help of OPUC's. In this problem the powerfullness of the approach via the unit circle turns out nicely. We note that section 3 and section 4 can be read without having studied section 2.

2. BASIC CHARACTERIZATION

First let us take a look at the degree of exactness. Similarly as in the case of algebraic polynomials the degree of exactness is connected with the orthogonality property of the nodes polynomial. For Szegő qf see [3] and for the associated orthogonal trigonometric polynomials and their five term recurrence relation see [12].

Lemma 2.1. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n = 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma)$, $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$. A qf of the form (1) is exact for $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}+2\gamma+l}$, $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$, if and only if the trigonometric nodes polynomial $T_{\tilde{n},\gamma}(\varphi)$ satisfies the orthogonality conditions*

$$(12) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) T_{\tilde{n},\gamma}(\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) = 0 \text{ for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{l,\gamma}$$

Proof. Case 1) $n = 2\tilde{n}$, i.e., $\gamma = 0$.

Sufficiency. First let us consider the case $l = 0$. Let $\xi \in [0, 2\pi)$ be no zero of $T_{\tilde{n}}$ and arbitrary otherwise. Since the Lagrange trigonometric polynomials with respect to the nodes $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{2\tilde{n}}, \xi$ are polynomials from $\mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ the

interpolation quadrature formula

$$(13) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) d\sigma = \sum_{s=1}^{2\tilde{n}} \mu_s t(\varphi_s) + \mu_{2\tilde{n}+1} t(\xi)$$

holds for every $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ and is unique. Now any $q \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ can be represented in the form

$$(14) \quad q(\varphi) = cT_{\tilde{n}}(\varphi) + t(\varphi)$$

where $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ is the unique polynomial satisfying the interpolation conditions $t(\xi) = 0$ and $t(\varphi_s) = q(\varphi_s)$ for $s = 1, \dots, 2\tilde{n}$ and $c = q(\xi)/T_{\tilde{n}}(\xi)$. Hence applying (13) to q , taking into consideration the orthogonality property of $T_{\tilde{n}}$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} q d\sigma = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} cT_{\tilde{n}} d\sigma + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t d\sigma = \sum_{s=1}^{2\tilde{n}} \mu_s t(\varphi_s) = \sum_{s=1}^{2\tilde{n}} \mu_s q(\varphi_s)$$

In case of a higher orthogonality property of $T_{\tilde{n}}$ we represent $q \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}+l}$ in the form

$$q = vT_{\tilde{n}} + t$$

where t is as above and $v \in \mathcal{T}_l$ and the assertion follows as above.

The necessity part follows immediately by applying the quadrature formula to $tT_{\tilde{n}}$.

Case 2) $n = 2\tilde{n} + 1$, i.e., $\gamma = 1/2$.

Sufficiency. Any $q \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}+1+l}$ can be represented in the form

$$q = v_{l,1/2} T_{\tilde{n},1/2} + t$$

where $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ interpolates q at the $2\tilde{n} + 1$ zeros of $T_{\tilde{n},1/2}$ and where $v_{l,1/2} \in \mathcal{T}_{l,1/2}$. Applying the unique $(\tilde{n}, 2\tilde{n} + 1, d\sigma)$ quadrature formula (13) to q , putting $\xi = \varphi_{2\tilde{n}+1}$, the assertion follows by the orthogonality property.

Necessity is immediate again. \square

We note if $l < \tilde{n} - 1$ then the orthogonality property (12) does not imply that $T_{\tilde{n},\gamma}$ has all zeros simple and in $[0, 2\pi)$ there may appear also double or complex zeros.

To find a criterion on the nodes polynomial such that the quadrature weights are positive is more involved (in contrast to the algebraic polynomial case, where the corresponding counterpart can be derived in one line, see e.g. [20, (1.3)])

Theorem 2.2. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$, $n = 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma)$, $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$, and let the qf (1) be a $(\tilde{n} + 2\gamma, 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma), d\sigma)$ qf. Denote by $T(\varphi)$ the trigonometric nodes polynomial, which is from $\mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n},\gamma}$, and put*

$$(15) \quad S(\psi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right) (T(\psi) - T(\varphi)) d\sigma(\varphi).$$

Then $S(\psi) \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}, \gamma}$ and

$$(16) \quad \mu_s = -\frac{S(\varphi_s)}{2T'(\varphi_s)} \text{ for } s = 1, \dots, n.$$

In particular, all quadrature weights μ_s are positive if and only if $S(\varphi)$ has n simple zeros θ_j , $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \theta_n < 2\pi$, which separate the zeros φ_j of $T(\varphi)$ such that $\varphi_1 < \theta_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots$ if $\text{sgn}(ST)(0^+) > 0$, respectively, $\theta_1 < \varphi_1 < \theta_2 < \dots$ if $\text{sgn}(ST)(0^+) < 0$.

Furthermore, setting

$$\tau_n(e^{i\varphi}) = e^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}T(\varphi) \text{ and } \omega_n(e^{i\varphi}) = ie^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}S(\varphi),$$

the ratio of the polynomials $\omega_n(z)$ and $\tau_n(z)$ has an expansion of the form

$$(17) \quad -\frac{\omega_n(z)}{\tau_n(z)} = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s \frac{e^{i\varphi_s} + z}{e^{i\varphi_s} - z} = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\tilde{n}+2\gamma+l} c_k z^k + \dots,$$

where $c_k = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi)$ and $\tilde{n} + 2\gamma + l$ is the precise degree of exactness of the qf (1).

Proof. Let $R(\varphi) \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}, \gamma}$ be the polynomial such that, $z = e^{i\varphi}$,

$$(18) \quad \frac{ie^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}R(\varphi)}{e^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}T(\varphi)} = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s \frac{z + e^{i\varphi_s}}{z - e^{i\varphi_s}}$$

Putting $\omega_n(e^{i\varphi}) = ie^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}R(\varphi)$ and $\tau_n(e^{i\varphi}) = e^{i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}T(\varphi)$ we may rewrite equation (18) in the form

$$(19) \quad \frac{\omega_n(z)}{\tau_n(z)} - 1 = -2 \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\mu_s}{1 - e^{-i\varphi_s}z}$$

where we used the fact that

$$\sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\sigma = 1$$

since the qf is exact for constants and σ is normalized. Note that $\omega_n(0) = -\tau_n(0)$ or in other words that

$$(20) \quad T(\varphi) = a_n \cos \frac{n}{2}\varphi + b_n \sin \frac{n}{2}\varphi + \dots \text{ and } R(\varphi) = -b_n \cos \frac{n}{2}\varphi + a_n \sin \frac{n}{2}\varphi + \dots$$

Furthermore it follows from (19) that

$$\frac{\omega_n(e^{i\varphi_s})}{\frac{d\tau_n}{dz}(e^{i\varphi_s})} = 2\mu_s e^{i\varphi_s}$$

which yields that

$$(21) \quad \frac{iR(\varphi_s)}{\frac{dT}{d\varphi}(\varphi_s)} = \frac{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi_s} \omega_n(e^{i\varphi_s})}{\frac{d}{d\varphi}(e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi_s} \tau_n(e^{i\varphi}))_{\varphi=\varphi_s}} = \frac{\omega_n(e^{i\varphi_s})}{\frac{d}{d\varphi}(\tau_n(e^{i\varphi}))_{\varphi=\varphi_s}} = \frac{2\mu_s}{i}.$$

The goal is to show that

$$(22) \quad S \equiv R.$$

Let us prove (22) when n is even.

Using the facts that

$$\cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)(\cos \psi - \cos \varphi) = \sin \psi + \sin \varphi$$

and that

$$(23) \quad \frac{\cos k\psi - \cos k\varphi}{\cos \psi - \cos \varphi} = 2 \cos(k-1)\psi + \dots$$

is a cosine polynomial of degree $k-1$ in ψ with leading coefficient 2, it follows by straightforward calculation that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)(\cos k\psi - \cos k\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)(\cos \psi - \cos \varphi) \left(\frac{\cos k\psi - \cos k\varphi}{\cos \psi - \cos \varphi}\right) d\sigma(\varphi) \\ &= \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma\right) \sin k\psi + t(\psi), \end{aligned}$$

where $t \in \mathcal{T}_{k-1}$. Furthermore,

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)(\sin k\psi - \sin k\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) \\ &= \sin \psi \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sin k\psi}{\sin \psi} - \frac{\sin k\varphi}{\sin \varphi}\right) d\sigma(\varphi) \\ &+ \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)(\sin \psi - \sin \varphi) \frac{\sin k\varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) \\ &= -\left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma\right) \cos k\psi + t(\psi) \end{aligned}$$

where $t \in \mathcal{T}_{k-1}$, and where in the last equality we used the facts that $\sin kx/\sin x = 2 \cos(k-1)x + \dots$ is a cosine polynomial of degree $k-1$ in x and thus (24) can be applied to the first integral and that the second integral is from \mathcal{T}_1 . Thus $S(\psi) \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ and by (20) it follows that S and R have the same leading coefficients, i. e., $R - S \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}-1}$. Writing $T(\varphi)$ in terms of $\sin\left(\frac{\varphi - \varphi_s}{2}\right)$ it follows that the integrand from (15) at $\psi = \varphi_s$ is from $\mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ and thus we may apply the quadrature formula to the integrand and obtain

$$(26) \quad S(\varphi_s) = -\mu_s 2T'(\varphi_s) = R(\varphi_s), \quad s = 1, \dots, 2\tilde{n},$$

where the last equality follows by (21). Hence $S \equiv R$ and the assertion is proved for n even.

For odd n we consider

$$\tilde{S}(\psi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right) ((qT)(\psi) - (qT)(\varphi)) d\sigma(\varphi)$$

where q is any polynomial from $\mathcal{T}_{0,1/2}$ with $q(\varphi) > 0$ on $[0, 2\pi)$. Since $qT \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}+1}$ it follows by (24) and (25) that $\tilde{S} \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}+1}$. Furthermore, we may apply the quadrature formula and obtain that

$$(27) \quad \tilde{S}(\varphi_s) = -\mu_s 2q(\varphi_s) T'(\varphi_s) = q(\varphi_s) R(\varphi_s) \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, 2\tilde{n} + 1.$$

Next we claim that

$$(28) \quad \tilde{S}(\psi) = q(\psi) S(\psi)$$

To prove (28) it suffices to show that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cot\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right) (q(\psi) - q(\varphi)) T(\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) = 0$$

which follows immediately by $q(\psi) - q(\varphi) = \text{const} \sin\left(\frac{\varphi - \psi}{2}\right)$ and the orthogonality property of T with respect to $\mathcal{T}_{0,1/2}$.

Therefore, by (28) and (27), if we are able to show that the leading coefficients of $\tilde{S}(\varphi)$ and $(qR)(\varphi)$ coincide, i. e., $\tilde{S} - qR \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}}$ representation (15) follows for n odd also.

Because of (20) we know the leading coefficients of $(qT)(\varphi)$ and $(qR)(\varphi)$. By applying (24) and (25) to $(qT)(\psi) - (qT)(\varphi)$ it follows that the leading coefficients of \tilde{S} are equal to that ones of qR . Hence $\tilde{S} = qR$ and the theorem is proved.

The statement on the positivity of the μ_s follows immediately by (26).

The last equality in (17) follows by partial fraction expansion and (2). \square

Theorem 2.2 (which turns out to be crucial in Szegő-Kronrod quadrature [21] for instance) does not show how to obtain a constructive description of positive trigonometric qf. Such a description will be obtained by OPUC's in the next section.

3. THE CHARACTERIZATION THEOREM

First let us recall that the monic polynomials $\Phi_n(z)$ of degree n , $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, are the polynomials orthogonal with respect to $d\sigma$, where $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma = 1$, and that the a_j 's are their recurrence coefficients, see (6).

Theorem 3.1. *The following four statements are equivalent:*

a)

$$(29) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s e^{-ik\varphi_s} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, \pm(n - m - 1)$$

where $0 \leq \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < 2\pi$ and $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

- b) *There exists a polynomial $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(z) = z^{n-1} + \dots$ generated by the recurrence relation*

$$(30) \quad \tilde{\Phi}_j(z) = z\tilde{\Phi}_{j-1}(z) - \tilde{a}_{j-1}\tilde{\Phi}_{j-1}^*(z),$$

where

$$(31) \quad |\tilde{a}_j| < 1 \text{ for } j = 0, \dots, n-2 \text{ and } \tilde{a}_j = a_j \text{ for } j = 0, \dots, n-m-2,$$

and a $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$ such that

$$(32) \quad z\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1} + \eta\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^* = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})$$

- c) *There exists a polynomial $q_m(z) = z^m + \dots$ which has all its zeros in \mathbb{D} and a $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$ such that*

$$(33) \quad zq_m\Phi_{n-m-1} + \eta q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^* = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})$$

- d) *There exists a polynomial $p_{n-1}(z) = z^{n-1} + \dots$ which has all its zeros in \mathbb{D} and a $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$ such that*

$$(34) \quad zp_{n-1} + \eta p_{n-1}^* = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})$$

and

$$(35) \quad \frac{\eta p_{n-1}^* - zp_{n-1}}{\eta p_{n-1}^* + zp_{n-1}} = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-m-1} c_k z^k + O(z^{n-m})$$

$$\text{where } c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi)$$

Proof. a) \Rightarrow b) Since $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n > 0$ it follows that the sequence

$$(36) \quad \tilde{c}_k = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s e^{-ik\varphi_s} \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

is positive definite, see [1]. Thus the polynomials $\tilde{\Phi}_j$, $j = 0, \dots, n-1$, orthogonal with respect to the positive definite sequence $\tilde{c}_0, \dots, \tilde{c}_{n-1}$ satisfy a recurrence relation of the form (30) with $|\tilde{a}_j| < 1$ for $j = 0, \dots, n-2$. Since by assumption

$$(37) \quad \tilde{c}_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) \quad k = 0, \dots, n-m-1$$

it follows that, see e.g. [8, (3.2)]

$$(38) \quad \tilde{a}_k = a_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, n-m-2$$

Finally we know [8, Thm.6.1] that for any a_{n-1} with $|a_{n-1}| = 1$

$$(39) \quad -\frac{z\tilde{\Psi}_{n-1} - a_{n-1}\tilde{\Psi}_{n-1}^*}{z\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1} + a_{n-1}\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*} = 1 + 2\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{c}_k z^k + O(z^n)$$

$$= -\sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s \frac{z + e^{i\varphi_s}}{z - e^{i\varphi_s}} + O(z^n)$$

Putting $a_{n-1} = -e^{i\varphi_1}\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(e^{i\varphi_1})/\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*(e^{i\varphi_1})$, that is, the denominator in (39) vanishes at $e^{i\varphi_1}$, it follows that, see [8, (9.5)]

$$(40) \quad z\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1} + a_{n-1}\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^* = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s}).$$

b) \Rightarrow a) By (30) and the first condition of (31) $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(z)$ is orthogonal with respect to some positive measure $\tilde{\sigma}$. Thus (32) holds for any η with $|\eta| = 1$ and

$$(41) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\tilde{\sigma}(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s e^{-ik\varphi_s} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

where $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Since $\tilde{a}_j = a_j$ for $j = 0, \dots, n-m-2$ it follows that $\tilde{\Phi}_j = \Phi_j$ and $\tilde{\Psi}_j = \Psi_j$ for $j = 0, \dots, n-m-1$ and thus the first $n-m-1$ moments of σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ coincide, that is,

$$(42) \quad \int e^{-ik\varphi} d\tilde{\sigma}(\varphi) = \int e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) \quad k = 0, \dots, n-m-1$$

which gives by (41) the assertion.

b) \Rightarrow c) Let

$$(43) \quad q_j(z) = zq_{j-1}(z) - \eta\bar{a}_{n-1-j}q_{j-1}^*(z) \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

with $q_0(z) = 1$ then it follows by induction arguments using (6) and (7) that

$$(44) \quad z\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1} + \eta\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^* = zq_j\tilde{\Phi}_{n-j} + \eta q_j^*\tilde{\Phi}_{n-j}^*$$

In view of (43) q_j has all zeros in \mathbb{D} , see e.g. [22].

We note that it follows analogously by induction arguments that

$$(45) \quad z\tilde{\Psi}_{n-1} - \eta\tilde{\Psi}_{n-1}^* = zq_j\Psi_{n-j} - \eta q_j^*\Psi_{n-j}^*$$

c) \Rightarrow b) Since $q_m(z)$ has all zeros in \mathbb{D} q_m can be generated by a recurrence relation of the form

$$(46) \quad q_j(z) = zq_{j-1}(z) - \eta\bar{b}_{j-1}q_{j-1}(z) \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

where $|b_j| < 1$ for $j = 0, \dots, m-1$ and $q_0(z) = 1$. Hence defining the polynomial $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}$ by the recurrence relation (6) with recurrence coefficients for OPUC's $a_0, \dots, a_{n-m-1}, b_{m-1}, \dots, b_0$ it follows as above that (32) holds which implies b).

c) \Rightarrow d) We put

$$(47) \quad \begin{aligned} zq_m\Phi_{n-m-1} + \eta q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^* &= zp_{n-1} + \eta p_{n-1}^* \\ zq_m\Psi_{n-m-1} - \eta q_m^*\Psi_{n-m-1}^* &= zp_{n-1} - \eta p_{n-1}^* \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$(48) \quad \begin{aligned} 2zp_{n-1} &= zq_m(\Phi_{n-m-1} + \Psi_{n-m-1}) + \eta q_m^*(\Phi_{n-m-1}^* - \Psi_{n-m-1}^*) \\ 2\eta p_{n-1}^* &= zq_m(\Phi_{n-m-1} - \Psi_{n-m-1}) + \eta q_m^*(\Phi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*) \end{aligned}$$

Let us demonstrate that p_{n-1}^* has no zero in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. It is known, see (1.3.82), (3.2.62) and (3.2.63) from [22] that $\Phi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*$ has no zeros on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. We claim that

$$(49) \quad \left| \frac{z(\Phi_{n-m-1} - \Psi_{n-m-1})}{\Phi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*} \right| < 1 \quad \text{for } |z| \leq 1.$$

By the maximum principle it suffices to show (49) for $|z| = 1$. Since on $|z| = 1$

$$(50) \quad \left| \frac{z(\Phi_{n-m-1} - \Psi_{n-m-1})}{\Phi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*} \right| = \left| \frac{\Phi_{n-m-1}^* - \Psi_{n-m-1}^*}{\Phi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*} \right|$$

and since by [8, (10.3)]

$$(51) \quad \operatorname{Re} \frac{\Psi_{n-m-1}^*(e^{i\varphi})}{\Phi_{n-m-1}^*(e^{i\varphi})} > 0$$

it follows that the last expression in (50) is less than 1 and thus (49) is proved. Since q_m has all zeros in \mathbb{D} there holds $|q_m(z)/q_m^*(z)| < 1$ on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, which implies by (49) and (48) that p_{n-1}^* has no zero in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. Finally, relation (35) follows with the help of the relation, see [22, Prop. 3.2.9]

$$(52) \quad \Phi_{n-m-1}(z)F(z) + \Psi_{n-m-1}(z) = O(z^{n-m-1})$$

and

$$(53) \quad \Phi_{n-m-1}^*(z)F(z) - \Psi_{n-m-1}^*(z) = O(z^{n-m})$$

and (47).

d) \Rightarrow c) The proof runs as in [17, p. 939]. To make the paper selfcontained we sketch it. According to [8, Theorem 18.2]) there exists a function $h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which is analytic in \mathbb{D} and satisfies the inequality $|h(z)| < 1$ for $z \in \mathbb{D}$, such that

$$(54) \quad \frac{\eta p_{n-1}^*(z) - zp_{n-1}(z)}{\eta p_{n-1}^*(z) + zp_{n-1}(z)} = - \frac{z\Psi_{n-1-m}(z)h(z) - \Psi_{n-m-1}^*(z)}{z\Phi_{n-1-m}(z)h(z) + \Phi_{n-m-1}^*(z)}.$$

Isolating h from this equality we find that h can be represented by

$$(55) \quad h(z) = \frac{q_l(z)}{q_l^*(z)}, \quad \text{where } q_l(z) = \prod_{i=1}^l (z - z_i), \quad z_i \in \mathbb{D},$$

q_l has real coefficients, and $l \geq m$.

Let us assume that $l > m$. Then it follows from (54) that $-z\Psi_{n-1-m}h + \Psi_{n-m-1}^*$ and $z\Phi_{n-1-m}h + \Phi_{n-m-1}^*$ have $(l-m)$ common zeros on $|z| = 1$, which implies that

$$(56) \quad \frac{\Phi_{n-m-1}}{\Phi_{n-m-1}^*} + \frac{\Psi_{n-m-1}}{\Psi_{n-m-1}^*}$$

has $(l-m)$ zeros on $|z| = 1$. But this is impossible, since (see [8, p. 4])

$$(57) \quad \Omega_{n-m-1}\Psi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}\Phi_{n-m-1}^* = Kz^{n-1-m},$$

where $K \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

a) \Rightarrow d) Let

$$(58) \quad c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s e^{-ik\varphi_s} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, n-m-1.$$

Hence, by expansion at $z = 0$,

$$(59) \quad - \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s \frac{z + e^{i\varphi_s}}{z - e^{i\varphi_s}} = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1-m} c_k z^k + O(z^{n-m}).$$

Now the left hand side is a rational function with real part zero on $|z| = 1$ whose numerator and denominator is a polynomial of degree n . Thus it may be written as

$$(60) \quad \frac{\eta p_n^*(z) - p_n(z)}{\eta p_n^*(z) + p_n(z)} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \mu_s \frac{z + e^{i\varphi_s}}{z - e^{i\varphi_s}} = 1 + \dots,$$

hence

$$(61) \quad p_n(z) = zp_{n-1}(z)$$

Moreover by (60), partial fraction expansion and the suppositions on μ_s , using also $z \frac{d}{dz} f(z) = -i \frac{d}{d\varphi} f(e^{i\varphi})$, we obtain that

$$(62) \quad \mu_s = \frac{(\eta p_n^* - p_n)(e^{i\varphi_s})}{2i \frac{d}{d\varphi} (p_n + \eta p_n^*)(e^{i\varphi})_{\varphi=\varphi_s}} > 0.$$

Thus the trigonometric polynomials $\text{Im}\{\eta^{-1/2} e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi} p_n(e^{i\varphi})\}$ and $\text{Re}\{\eta^{-1/2} e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi} p_n(e^{i\varphi})\}$ have strictly interlacing zeros, which implies by the argument principle that p_n has all zeros in \mathbb{D} . By (60) and (59) the implication is proved.

d) \Rightarrow a) Since $p_n := zp_{n-1}$ has all zeros in \mathbb{D} it follows that $\eta p_n^* \pm p_n$ has all zeros on $\partial\mathbb{D}$ and that the zeros of $\eta p_n^* - p_n$ and $\eta p_n^* + p_n$ strictly interlace. Hence (62) and thus (60) holds with $\mu_s > 0$ for $s = 1, \dots, n$. Expanding the second expression from (60) in a series at $z = 0$ part a) follows. \square

Obviously Theorem 3.1 could be proved in a shorter way, that is, by showing the implications a) \Rightarrow b) $\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$ d) \Rightarrow a) only. But by proving all equivalences separately we get additional insights, for instance:

Remark 3.2. In the proof of Theorem 3.1, c) \Rightarrow b) we have shown that $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}$ is generated by the recurrence coefficients $a_0, \dots, a_{n-m-1}, b_{m-1}, \dots, b_0$ when q_m is generated by

$$(63) \quad q_j(z) = zq_{j-1}(z) - \eta \bar{b}_{j-1} q_{j-1}^*(z) \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$q_0(z) = 1$, with $|b_j| < 1$, $j = 0, \dots, m-1$. Note that every polynomial q_m which has all zeros in \mathbb{D} can be generated by a recurrence relation of the form (6), see [8, Thm. 9.2].

The ideas of proof for Theorem 3.1c) and d) go back essentially to the author's papers [16, 17] where positive qf on $[-1, 1]$ have been characterized by transforming the problem to the unit circle. For the connection with qf on $[-1, 1]$ see Section 5 below.

Finally we point out that recurrence relation (30), under condition (31), offers a simple, constructive way to generate positive trigonometric $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ qf.

With the help of Theorem 3.1 we get easily some information on the location of the nodes of positive qf on the unit circle.

Corollary 3.3. *Let $l, m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $m \leq l$, and let $z\Phi_{n-1-l} + \kappa\Phi_{n-1-l}^* = \prod_{\nu=1}^{n-1-l} (z - e^{i\psi_\nu})$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{T}$, be a Szegő polynomial. Suppose that $T_n(z) = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})$ generates a positive $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ qf. Then in every interval $(\psi_\nu, \psi_{\nu+1})$, $\nu = 0, \dots, l$, there is at least one φ_s .*

Furthermore, every common zero of T_n and $z\Phi_{n-1-l} + \kappa\Phi_{n-1-l}^$ is a zero of $\kappa q_l(z) - \eta q_l^*(z)$, where q_l and η is given by the representation $T_n = zq_l\Phi_{n-1-l} + \eta q_l^*\Phi_{n-1-l}^*$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 and the obvious fact that every $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ qf is a $(n-1-l, n, d\sigma)$ qf for $l \geq m$, T_n has a representation of the form

$$(64) \quad T_n = zq_l\Phi_{n-1-l} + \eta q_l^*\Phi_{n-1-l}^*$$

where q_l has all zeros in \mathbb{D} . Hence $T_n(e^{i\varphi_s}) = 0$ if and only if for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(65) \quad \arg \eta + (2k+1)\pi = \arg \frac{zq_l\Phi_{n-1-l}}{q_l^*\Phi_{n-1-l}^*}(e^{i\varphi_s}) = \arg \frac{q_l}{q_l^*}(e^{i\varphi_s}) + \arg \frac{z\Phi_{n-1-l}}{\Phi_{n-1-l}^*}(e^{i\varphi_s})$$

and the condition for a zero of the Szegő-polynomial looks similarly. Now recall that the argument of a Blaschke product is strictly increasing on $|z| = 1$ with respect to φ . Thus on $[\psi_\nu, \psi_{\nu+1}]$ $\arg \frac{z\Phi_{n-1-l}}{\Phi_{n-1-l}^*}$ increases by 2π and, taking a look at the RHS of (65), $\arg \frac{zq_l\Phi_{n-1-l}}{q_l^*\Phi_{n-1-l}^*}$ increases by more than 2π on $[\psi_\nu, \psi_{\nu+1}]$, that is, T_n has at least one zero in $(\psi_\nu, \psi_{\nu+1})$ and the assertion is proved. \square

For the special case that $T_n = z\Phi_{n-1} + \eta\Phi_{n-1}^*$ the zero property given in the above Corollary was proved by Simon [24, Theorem 2.3] by a completely different approach. For related statements in the real case see [2, 18, 19, 25].

For the convenience of the reader let us reformulate parts of Theorem 3.1 in terms of trigonometric polynomials.

Corollary 3.4. $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < 2\pi$, are the nodes of a positive trigonometric $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ quadrature formula if and only if there exists a polynomial $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(z)$ satisfying (30) and (31) and a $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$ such that, $z = e^{i\varphi}$,

$$(66) \quad \eta^{-1/2} z^{-n/2} \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s}) = 2\operatorname{Re}\{z^{-\frac{n}{2}} \eta^{1/2} \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*(z)\}$$

Proof. The statement follows immediately by Theorem 3.1 a) and b) and the obvious relations, $z = e^{i\varphi}$,

$$(67) \quad \begin{aligned} \eta^{-1/2} z^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left[z \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(z) + \eta \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*(z) \right] &= 2\operatorname{Re}\{z^{-\frac{n}{2}+1} \eta^{-1/2} \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}(z)\} \\ &= 2\operatorname{Re}\{z^{-\frac{n}{2}} \eta^{1/2} \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*(z)\}. \end{aligned}$$

□

We need the following lemma which can be extracted easily from [26] or [9, pp. 144-145].

Lemma 3.5. Let μ be a positive measure on $[0, 2\pi]$, let $\tilde{n} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$ and $n = 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma)$. Let $P_{n-1}(z) = z^{n-1} + \dots$ be such that

$$(68) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} P_{n-1}(e^{i\varphi}) d\mu(\varphi) = 0 \text{ for } k = 0, \dots, n-2$$

Then for any $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$

$$(69) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) \operatorname{Re}\{\eta^{1/2} e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi} P_{n-1}^*(e^{i\varphi})\} d\mu(\varphi) = 0 \text{ for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}-1, \gamma}$$

Proof. Relation (69) is equivalent to

$$(70) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i(\frac{n}{2}-1\mp(k+\gamma))\varphi} P_{n-1}(e^{i\varphi}) d\mu(\varphi) \\ &+ \eta \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i(\frac{n}{2}\mp(k+\gamma))\varphi} P_{n-1}^*(e^{i\varphi}) d\mu(\varphi) = 0 \text{ for } k = 0, \dots, \tilde{n}-1. \end{aligned}$$

Now the first integral is zero by (68) and thus the second integral also by taking the complex conjugate of it. □

With the help of the above Lemma we get an explicit weight function depending on n with respect to which the trigonometric nodes polynomial has maximal orthogonality. Furthermore we obtain the orthogonality property (12) of the nodes polynomial (66) by an approach via OPUC's.

Corollary 3.6. Let $n = 2(\tilde{n} + \gamma)$, where $\tilde{n} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2\}$. If $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < 2\pi$, are the nodes of a positive trigonometric $(n-1-m, n, d\sigma)$ qf then there exists a polynomial $q_m(z)$ which has

all zeros in $|z| < 1$ and a $\eta \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $\operatorname{Re}\{\eta^{1/2} z^{-\frac{n}{2}} (q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(z)\}$, $z = e^{i\varphi}$, is the nodes polynomial and

$$(71) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) \operatorname{Re}\{\eta^{1/2} e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi} (q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \frac{d\varphi}{|(q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(e^{i\varphi})|^2} = 0 \quad \text{for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}-1, \gamma}.$$

Moreover,

$$(72) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} t(\varphi) \operatorname{Re}\{\eta^{1/2} e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi} (q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} d\sigma(\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}-1-m, \gamma}$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 $q_m \Phi_{n-1-m}$ has all zeros in \mathbb{D} , hence, see e.g. [8, 25],

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\varphi} (q_m \Phi_{n-1-m})(e^{i\varphi}) \frac{d\varphi}{|(q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(e^{i\varphi})|^2} = 0 \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, n-2.$$

Applying Lemma 3.5 the orthogonality property (71) follows.

Since $|q_m^*(e^{i\varphi})|^2$ is from \mathcal{T}_m we obtain from (71), by putting $t(\varphi) = \tilde{t}(\varphi) |q_m^*(e^{i\varphi})|^2$, $\tilde{t} \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{n}-1-m, \gamma}$, that (72) holds with respect to the measure $d\varphi / |\Phi_{n-1-m}^*(e^{i\varphi})|^2$ instead of $d\sigma$. But, see [7, Thm 2.2, p. 198],

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\pm ik\varphi} d\sigma(\varphi) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\pm ik\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{|\Phi_{n-1-m}^*(e^{i\varphi})|^2} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, n-1-m$$

and thus relation (72) follows, taking into consideration the fact that the orthogonality property (72) depends on the first $n-m-1 = 2\tilde{n}+2\gamma-m-1$ trigonometric moments of $d\sigma$ only. \square

We note that in general $\operatorname{Im}\{z^{-\frac{n}{2}} \eta^{1/2} \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^*(z)\}$, $\tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}$ given by (30) and (31), does not coincide with $\operatorname{Im}\{z^{-\frac{n}{2}} \eta^{1/2} (q_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*)(z)\}$, since

$$z \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1} - \eta \tilde{\Phi}_{n-1}^* = z \tilde{q}_m \Phi_{n-1-m} - \eta \tilde{q}_m^* \Phi_{n-1-m}^*,$$

where \tilde{q}_m is given by $\tilde{q}_j(z) = z \tilde{q}_{j-1}(z) + \eta \tilde{a}_{n-1-j} \tilde{q}_{j-1}^*(z)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ with $\tilde{q}_0(z) = 1$, which should be compared with (43).

4. ASYMPTOTICS OF WEIGHTS

As a consequence of Theorem 3.1 we obtain the following representation of the quadrature weights needed in what follows. Note that only the Φ_n 's and q_m 's and no Ψ_n 's appear in the representation.

Corollary 4.1. *The quadrature weights μ_s from (29) can be represented in the form*

$$(73) \quad \mu_s = \frac{-\eta K_{n-m-1} z_s^{n-1} |q_m(z_s)|^2}{(z \Phi_{n-m-1} q_m - \eta \Phi_{n-m-1}^* q_m^*)(z_s) (z \Phi_{n-m-1} q_m + \eta \Phi_{n-m-1}^* q_m^*)'(z_s)}$$

where $z_s = e^{i\varphi_s}$ and $K_{n-m-1} = 2 \prod_{j=0}^{n-m-2} (1 - |a_j|^2)$

Proof. By (9), (44) and (45) it follows that

$$(74) \quad \mu_s = \frac{1}{2z_s} \frac{(z\Psi_{n-m-1}q_m - \eta\Psi_{n-m-1}^*q_m^*)(z_s)}{(z\Phi_{n-m-1}q_m + \eta\Phi_{n-m-1}^*q_m^*)'(z_s)}$$

Now, at the zeros of $z\Phi_{n-m-1}q_m + \eta\Phi_{n-m-1}^*q_m^*$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (z\Phi_{n-m-1}q_m - \eta\Phi_{n-m-1}^*q_m^*)(z\Psi_{n-m-1}q_m - \eta\Psi_{n-m-1}^*q_m^*) &= \\ -2\eta zq_mq_m^*(\Phi_{n-m-1}\Psi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}\Phi_{n-m-1}^*) &= \\ = -2\eta zq_mq_m^*K_{n-m-1}z^{n-m-1} \end{aligned}$$

where in the last equality we used the known fact that [8, (5.6)]

$$(75) \quad \Phi_{n-m-1}\Psi_{n-m-1}^* + \Psi_{n-m-1}\Phi_{n-m-1}^* = K_{n-m-1}z^{n-m-1}$$

which gives by (74) the assertion. \square

Theorem 4.2. *Let $d\sigma(\varphi) = f(\varphi)d\varphi$ be positive and from $Lip\gamma$, $0 < \gamma \leq 1$ on $[\alpha, \beta] \subseteq [0, 2\pi]$. Suppose that $\varphi_{1,n}, \dots, \varphi_{n,n}$, $0 \leq \varphi_{1,n} < \varphi_{2,n} < \dots < \varphi_{n,n} < 2\pi$ generates a sequence of positive $(n-m(n)-1, n, w)$ qf with quadrature weights $\mu_{s,n}$. Furthermore let us assume that the associated $q_{m(n)}$ satisfy uniformly on $[\alpha, \beta]$*

$$\lim_n \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{i\varphi} \frac{q_{m(n)}'(e^{i\varphi})}{q_{m(n)}^*(e^{i\varphi})} \right\} \right) = g(\varphi)$$

Then uniformly for $\varphi_{s,n} \in [\alpha + \varepsilon, \beta - \varepsilon]$, $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$(76) \quad \frac{1}{n\mu_{s,n}} = \frac{g(\varphi_{s,n})}{f(\varphi_{s,n})} + o(1)$$

Proof. First let us note that (73) can be written in the form

$$(77) \quad -4\mu_s = \frac{K_{n-m-1}|q_m(e^{i\varphi_s})|^2}{\operatorname{Im}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi_s}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi_s})\} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \operatorname{Re}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\}_{\varphi=\varphi_s}}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} (78) \quad & \operatorname{Im}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \operatorname{Re}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \\ & - \operatorname{Re}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \operatorname{Im}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \\ & = \operatorname{Im}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\} \frac{d}{d\varphi} (e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})) \\ & = \operatorname{Im}\{-i\frac{n}{2}|(q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})|^2 + \overline{(q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})} \frac{d}{d\varphi} ((q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi}))\} \end{aligned}$$

and thus, since the $e^{i\varphi_s}$ are the zeros of $\operatorname{Re}\{e^{-i\frac{n}{2}\varphi}(\eta^{1/2}q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi})\}$, we may replace the denominator in (77) by the last expression from (78) which yields

$$(79) \quad \mu_s |(q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi_s})|^2 = \frac{K_{n-m-1} |q_m^*(e^{i\varphi_s})|^2}{4\operatorname{Im}\{i\frac{n}{2} - ie^{i\varphi_s} \frac{(q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)'(e^{i\varphi_s})}{(q_m^*\Phi_{n-m-1}^*)(e^{i\varphi_s})}\}}$$

Now by the assumptions on f it is known, see e.g. [25, 22] that uniformly on $[\alpha + \varepsilon, \beta - \varepsilon]$, $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$(80) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{K_{n-m(n)-1}}{2|\Phi_{n-m(n)-1}^*(e^{i\varphi})|^2} = \frac{1}{|D(e^{i\varphi}, \sigma)|^2} = f(\varphi)$$

taking into consideration that

$$(81) \quad \lim_n K_{n-m(n)-1}/2 = 1/D(0, \sigma),$$

where $D(z, \sigma)$ is the so-called Szegő function, that is,

$$(82) \quad D(z) = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\varphi} + z}{e^{i\varphi} - z} \log f(\varphi) d\varphi\right\}$$

Next let us prove that (80) and (81) imply that uniformly on $[\alpha + \varepsilon, \beta - \varepsilon]$, $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$(83) \quad \frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{\Phi_{2n-1-m}^{*'}(e^{i\varphi})}{\Phi_{2n-1-m}^*(e^{i\varphi})} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Indeed by the local version of Bernstein's inequality

$$(84) \quad \begin{aligned} \max_{\varphi \in [\alpha + \varepsilon, \beta - \varepsilon]} \left| \frac{d}{d\varphi} \Phi_{2n-m-1}^*(e^{i\varphi}) \right| &\leq \text{const} \times \\ ((2n-m-1) \max_{\varphi \in [\alpha, \beta]} |\Phi_{2n-m-1}^*(e^{i\varphi}) - \Phi_{[\sqrt{2n-m-1}] }^*(e^{i\varphi})| \\ &+ \sqrt{2n-m-1} \max_{\varphi \in [\alpha, \beta]} |\Phi_{[\sqrt{2n-m-1}] }^*(e^{i\varphi})|) \end{aligned}$$

which gives by (80) and (81), in conjunction with the facts that $D(e^{i\varphi}) \neq 0$ on $[\alpha, \beta]$ and $m(n) \leq n$, relation (83). \square

5. CONNECTION TO POSITIVE QF ON $[-1, 1]$

Remark 5.1. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $0 \leq m \leq 2n-1$. Obviously, using the symmetry with respect to π we have:

$$(85) \quad \int_{-1}^{+1} p(x) d\psi(x) = \sum_{s=1}^n \lambda_s p(x_s) \quad \text{for } p \in \mathbb{P}_{2n-1-m},$$

where $-1 < x_n < \dots < x_1 < 1$ and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$, if and only if

$$(86) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} t(\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) = \sum_{s=1}^n \lambda_s (t(\varphi_s) + t(-\varphi_s)) \quad \text{for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{2n-1-m},$$

where the $\varphi_s = \arccos x_s$ satisfy $0 < \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < \pi$, and σ is given by

$$\sigma(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \psi(1) - \psi(\cos \varphi) & \text{for } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, \\ \psi(\cos \varphi) - \psi(1) & \text{for } -\pi \leq \varphi \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that, $x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$,

$$2^n z^n \prod_{s=1}^n (x - x_s) = \prod_{s=1}^n (z - e^{i\varphi_s})(z - e^{-i\varphi_s})$$

By this equivalence and Theorem 3.1 we obtain immediately a complete description of positive qf of degree of exactness $2n-1-m$ on $[-1, 1]$. Indeed, Theorem 3.1c) and d) will lead to characterizations given by the author in [16]. In fact in [16] we transformed the problem in the proof to the unit circle solved it there, that is, proved Theorem 3.1c) and d) in the real case and transformed it back. It can be shown that the characterization by the recurrence relation, that is, by Theorem 3.1b) yields, using the connection between the recurrence coefficients of OPUC's and the recurrence coefficients of polynomials orthogonal on $[-1, 1]$ (see [23, (13.1.7)] or [8, Thm. 31.1]), the characterization of positive qf on $[-1, 1]$ by the three term recurrence relation given in [17, 19] by the author, see also [20].

When we consider Radau or Lobatto qf on $[-1, 1]$, see [20, Section 4] that is, that one or two nodes are the boundary points ± 1 the corresponding equivalence is as follows: let us consider the Radau case, that is, the boundary point 1 is a node - analogously the other cases are obtained - then

$$(87) \quad \int p(x) d\psi(x) = \sum_{s=1}^n \lambda_s p(x_s) + \lambda_0 p(+1) \quad \text{for } p \in \mathbb{P}_{2n-m},$$

where $-1 < x_n < \dots < x_1 < 1$ and $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$, if and only if

$$(88) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} t(\varphi) d\sigma(\varphi) = \frac{\lambda_0}{2} t(\varphi_0) + \sum_{s=1}^n \lambda_s (t(\varphi_s) + t(-\varphi_s)) \quad \text{for } t \in \mathcal{T}_{2n-m},$$

where the $\varphi_s = \arccos x_s$ satisfy $\varphi_0 = 0 < \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n < \pi$ and where $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

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